

the management of the business on the death of his father.

DEFALCATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN RECENTLY FOUND.

Owing to persistent rumors that have been floating through the financial district for several days about the Van Schaick firm, the failure had no effect on the market. Traders generally understood that the difficulties of Mr. Van Schaick and Mr. Crandall were brought about by a defalcation which was recently discovered.

The newspapers were informed last Saturday afternoon that the Van Schaick firm was in difficulties because of a defalcation of \$750,000, and the failure would be announced Monday morning. Mr. Van Schaick, Mr. Crandall and others interested in the firm ridiculed the statement. They said the firm was on a sound basis.

Although the report of the \$750,000 defalcation was not given to the public by the press because it could not be confirmed, Wall street circles were generally informed of it. Brokers who had dealings with the Van Schaick concern were busy yesterday trying to close out their deals.

WERE EXONERATED FROM BLAME IN HOCKING CRASH.

In common with many other Wall street firms, J. B. Van Schaick & Co. was mixed up in the collapse of the Columbia and Hocking Pool in January, 1930, which brought about the failure of three big firms with liabilities aggregating \$20,000,000. Van Schaick & Co. were specially exonerated from any blame by a committee of the Stock Exchange.

John B. Van Schaick is forty-seven years old and a member of the family of Van Schaicks who have been prominent in New York finance and society for three-quarters of a century. He was graduated from Cambridge University, England, in 1888, and received an other degree from Harvard in 1901. In his college days he was a great oarsman and athlete and was a member of the Harvard Varsity football team.

Mr. Van Schaick has a town house at No. 200 Madison avenue and a country place at Huntington, L. I. He is married and is a member of the University and Harvard clubs, the New York Athletic Club, the Fishing Club and the Automobile Association of America.

GAVE HER POISON AT OWN REQUEST, CLAIM OF ACCUSED

Florida Shaker Charged With Murder Says He Chloroformed Sick Woman.

KISSIMEE, Fla., Sept. 12.—(Sister) Belle L. Marchant of the Shaker Colony, near here, is dead. Brother Robert E. Gillette and Sister Elizabeth Sears are under bond today charged with murder, and in a statement to the police, it is claimed, Gillette declared Sister Sadie died of chloroform administered to her at her own request while suffering in the last stages of consumption.

Sheriff Prevatt returned from the Shaker Colony today, where he was informed that those charged with the murder felt they only did their duty toward a member of the Church.

Gillette told the police that Sister Sadie asked that she not be allowed to linger during the last stages of her disease and Gillette started administering chloroform. Gillette said he made several trips for the drug and finally, after asking the woman if she still wished to end her struggle for life, saturated a cloth and placed it over her face. Gillette is held under \$5,000 bond and Sister Sears under \$2,000.

MAINE ELECTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

to have limitless barrooms. The vote merely takes from the constitution that prohibitory amendment. On the statute books of Maine there is still a law which forbids the sale of liquor. It is now possible for the Legislature, which favors license laws, to vote on the question of local option.

Gov. Plaisted said today he could not announce this early whether he would immediately call a special session to vote on the local option question. After such vote, should the Legislature pass a local option law, three months must elapse before it would become operative. And then the prohibitionists with a petition containing 10,000 voters' names could get a popular vote to decide if the people would repeal or favor the Legislature's possible local option law.

STATE-WIDE PRIMARY WINS BY BIG MAJORITY.

Next in interest to the prohibition question was that of the adoption or rejection of a State-wide primary act. Returns this far received indicate its adoption by a good margin. The official vote from seventy cities and towns at hand this morning show 23,700 favorable and 6,302 opposing votes, a majority in favor of 17,418.

The proposition to increase the debt limit for cities of over \$50,000, which principally concerns Portland alone, did not strike the country voters very favorably, as indicated from early returns, but it was generally conceded that the city votes would be sufficient to squeeze the matter through.

On the question of making Augusta forever the seat of government the up-state voters were more favorably inclined in favor of, but Cumberland County, York County and other sections nearer Portland were strong on the other side, and the defeat of the proposition was early indicated.

ALL THE ATTRACTIONS.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"This seems to be the most progressive town," said the stranger.

"Oh, yes," the native proudly replied, "the big cities don't get nothing on." We've just finished a hotel that has a marvellous floor."

WILSON HITS ROOSEVELT AS 35 GOVERNORS MEET TO PLAN UNIFORM DIVORCES

New Jersey's Executive Declares They Have Thrown Off Federal Domination.

DIVORCE QUESTION UP.

Eleven Governors Talk to The Evening World on the Subject.

ONE GOVERNOR SAYS IT'S ONLY A WILSON BOOM.

LANESING Mich., Sept. 12.—Gov. Osborn of Michigan said today that in his opinion the meeting of the Governors at Spring Lake, N. J., was organized for the purpose of promoting the candidacy of Gov. Wilson of New Jersey for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932.

"Being a Republican," he said, "I do not wish to be a party to any such scheme and for that reason I will not attend the meeting."

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

SPRING LAKE, Sept. 12.—At the very outset of the third annual conference of American Governors, which began today, there came a touch of ginger. Gov. Wilson, extending welcome to the visitors, congratulated them upon their release from the federal domination sought to be imposed by Theodore Roosevelt while he was President of the United States. Gov. Wilson referred to the session as the second independent conference of the chief executives.

Hardly had the snap died from this reference before Gov. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, responding to the address of welcome, severely criticized the divorce system had demanded that the divorce be extended to all of the States of the Union. The Western Governor voiced The Evening World's demand for a national divorce law. The fashionably gowned women who assembled in the ballroom of the hotel cheered the remarks of the Western executive. Several hundred of the leading residents of the summer colonies along the coast were present when the session opened. Many women, gay with the ribbons and color touches of the season's attire, were banded in rows along the edge of the ballroom.

WILSON TAKES A SHOT AT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin was called to the post of temporary chairman. He introduced Gov. Wilson. Immediately turning back to the first session of 1927, Gov. Wilson said: "We are happy indeed that New Jersey should be chosen for this second independent conference. The word conference—if we may so call it."

Passing along the rhetorical path of welcome, he added: "The vital question of divorce is one of the most important of the mental and economic matters and said that there never had been a time when the people of the country were so eager and willing to discuss larger political questions or were willing to discuss them so frankly. His demand was for full discussion, but he said that he did not think that the conference ought ever to pass resolutions upon any of the matters discussed.

The graceful welcome to New Jersey was but the short circuiting of a live wire. It brought to the fore Gov. Carey to respond on behalf of the visitors. The Governor said that he had been selected to respond, he presumed, because he was so nearly a Jerseyman. He declared that in the conference there were only two Governors who were not looking for Presidential lightening to strike the State of their origin. He and the Governor of Wyoming and the other was not born in the United States. Gov. Potier, a Canadian, was the other man to whom reference was made. The ally brought laughter.

WESTERN GOVERNOR BRINGS THE DIVORCE QUESTION UP.

"There are many things that we Government ought to take up," he said. "The one question of divorce to my mind is one of the most important that confronts the people of the United States. They travel across the continent to find a State or States where divorce can be had while they wait. These divorces are undermining that which is the very basis of our system."

"I come from a woman suffrage State, and I want to see women's suffrage adopted by all of the States of this Union. Marry one man. Stick to him. Marry one woman; stay close to her as long as she lasts. The States should get together. They should act on the same basis. They should be running to Congress on such matters."

In the opinion of the majority of the State executives who are here the time is ripe for concerted action to preserve the moral standard of American homes. While there is a diversity of opinion as to whether the States can ever agree as to the cause or grounds for divorce, every one of the Governors who expressed an opinion on the general subject today declared there is no reason why they cannot get together on the matter of practice, and so amend their laws as to make the requirements as to citizenship, residence and remarriage uniform.

In the opinion of all of the executives

HOW GOVERNORS WOULD FRAME NEW DIVORCE LAWS.

GOV. JOHN BURKE of North Dakota: "I favor requiring a person suing for divorce to be a resident five years in the State in which he sues. I would like to see a uniform law."

GOV. CHESTER A. ALDRICH of Nebraska: "I'd like to see the courts a little more strict in administering our present divorce laws and I'd like to see greater uniformity among the States."

GOV. JUDSON HARMON of Ohio: "At any rate, there should be an agreement on practice, so as to render it impossible for a man to violate the law of a State in this matter over night by crossing into another State."

GOV. WILLIAM KITCHEN of North Carolina: "We've got a crystallized church sentiment in my State which doesn't mesh with faith in divorces except when they are granted on the Scriptural grounds of adultery."

GOV. ARAM J. POTIER of Rhode Island: "I favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

It should be impossible for a man divorced in one State to remarry in another, in direct contravention of the laws of the first State.

Probably the most aggressive champion of uniform divorce laws present at the conference is Gov. Marion E. Hay of Washington, a strong advocate of the so-called "Progressive idea," which have gained such headway in the far West.

GOV. HAY says: "I most certainly favor a change in existing conditions as soon as it can be brought about. The moral foundations of the nation are being weakened by the laxity which now prevails throughout the country in the granting of divorces. There can never be a general agreement as to causes. That should be understood at the outset. The sentiment as to the proper grounds for divorce can never be crystallized. It varies with the location. In communities which are distinctly religious great strictness prevails. In communities where the church influence is not strong a greater diversity of causes is considered proper and right."

While I do not favor the granting of divorces for trivial causes, I certainly do feel that a man and his wife are unable to live together in peace and harmony and where existence together becomes a hell for both they should be permitted to apply to the courts for the severance of the bonds which unite them. I consider the rational view, and I think that the divorce laws which profess the Catholic religion it is the general sentiment of the country."

EXISTING CONDITIONS, THOUGH, ARE TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE.

"The evil comes in the laxity with which divorces may be obtained. Existing conditions are a travesty on justice. A man may not do a certain thing in one State, but he can hop into another, cross the border into another State and do that very thing. That is wrong. I would favor the passage of a uniform law by all the States fixing a minimum term of residence as being a pre-requisite for a divorce suit, and also fixing a uniform time limit within which the suit must be brought. A divorce action could not marry."

"I cannot say what these limits should be. I will say off-hand that I consider a year the safest minimum term of residence and that no guilty divorced person should be permitted to marry within two years. I would cut down the waiting period for a divorce from the present one year to six months. I would favor a divorce where a marriage was effected within a comparatively short time after the divorce. That case was not as flagrant as others, however, where the guilty parties in divorce actions have dropped into other States and there the divorce was granted and married. That I consider repulsive to the moral sense of a Christian people. That is the condition which must end in this country if the sanctity of the home is to be preserved. We have a moral sense in this country. All that it needs is an awakening."

GOV. JOHN BURKE of North Dakota is strongly in favor of a uniform regulation concerning residence.

WOULD COMPEL 5 YEARS RESIDENCE FOR DIVORCE.

"I would favor requiring a person suing for a divorce to be a resident for five years in the State in which he sues," said he. "I would like to see a uniform law to that effect passed by every State in the Union. I would also lengthen the waiting period for divorce. A guilty divorced person should be permitted to marry."

"If we do these things we shall make persons think twice before they enter into the matrimonial state. The trouble with a great many marriages is that there isn't enough thought before they are entered into. If we had uniform regulations, such as I suggest, young men and women would be more chary about getting married."

"Don't you believe it, Burke," chimed in GOV. GILCHRIST of Florida, who was standing alongside, and who has as delightful a Southern drawl as ever crossed the Mason and Dixon line on a journey North. "Young folks who want to get married aren't going to be scared out of it by any laws. They are going to make fools of themselves just as they have been since marriage was first invented. They're going to jump first and think afterward."

Then he concluded:

"I'll tell you one thing, though, we've got to put a stop to pres-

Actress Who Is Sung Count!



MRS. AL. H. WOODS.

ent conditions or we'll drift into social chaos.

"The dearest thing we all cherish, the home, is threatened by our existing jumbled up divorce laws, and the sooner folks begin to realize it the better."

"I've got a lot of grounds for divorce down where I come from, possibly too many, but we're a little better off on our other regulations than a lot of States. I favor the suggestion of Gov. Burke, not because I think it will cause people to be more sober-minded before marriage, but because I never have crystallized it. I favor it, and we must always have it with us, I suppose. I certainly favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

GOV. ARAM J. POTIER of Rhode Island is an avowed enemy of divorce.

"I am a Catholic," said he, "and as such I am of course opposed to divorce. However, divorce is recognized by law and we must always have it with us, I suppose. I certainly favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

GOV. JUDSON HARMON of Ohio, Presidential possibility, and one of the most sought after men at the conference, had dodged all sorts of inquiries propounded by a dozen reporters ever since he arrived, but he consented to answer a few words about the divorce law question.

"I guess there's no dynamite in that," he said. "I have only general opinions on the subject. I think that it will be possible by patient effort to bring about uniform divorce laws. We've got uniform negotiable instrument laws and there is no good reason why we should have uniform divorce laws. I am even sanguine enough to think that we could get a general agreement of the States on the matter of grounds, though others disagree with that opinion."

"At any rate there should be an agreement on practice, so as to render it impossible for a man to violate the law of a State in this matter over night by crossing into another State. Of course, when I say violate, I mean practical, not a technical violation. I think every one is agreed on the moral side of the question, so I will not indulge in a homily on that phase of it."

GOV. WILLIAM V. KITCHEN of North Carolina, a typical Southerner, said he favored the present Astor and Belmont divorce laws. "I would like to see a uniform law to that effect passed by every State in the Union. I would also lengthen the waiting period for divorce. A guilty divorced person should be permitted to marry."

"We're not very strong for divorce under any circumstances down where I come from," he said. "I am a crystallized church sentiment in my State which doesn't mesh with faith in divorces except when they are granted on the Scriptural grounds of adultery. I most certainly favor as much uniformity as can be brought about. I also favor uniformity in the granting of divorces. I would favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

GOV. ARAM J. POTIER of Rhode Island is an avowed enemy of divorce.

"I am a Catholic," said he, "and as such I am of course opposed to divorce. However, divorce is recognized by law and we must always have it with us, I suppose. I certainly favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

GOV. JUDSON HARMON of Ohio, Presidential possibility, and one of the most sought after men at the conference, had dodged all sorts of inquiries propounded by a dozen reporters ever since he arrived, but he consented to answer a few words about the divorce law question.

"I guess there's no dynamite in that," he said. "I have only general opinions on the subject. I think that it will be possible by patient effort to bring about uniform divorce laws. We've got uniform negotiable instrument laws and there is no good reason why we should have uniform divorce laws. I am even sanguine enough to think that we could get a general agreement of the States on the matter of grounds, though others disagree with that opinion."

"At any rate there should be an agreement on practice, so as to render it impossible for a man to violate the law of a State in this matter over night by crossing into another State. Of course, when I say violate, I mean practical, not a technical violation. I think every one is agreed on the moral side of the question, so I will not indulge in a homily on that phase of it."

GOV. WILLIAM V. KITCHEN of North Carolina, a typical Southerner, said he favored the present Astor and Belmont divorce laws. "I would like to see a uniform law to that effect passed by every State in the Union. I would also lengthen the waiting period for divorce. A guilty divorced person should be permitted to marry."

"We're not very strong for divorce under any circumstances down where I come from," he said. "I am a crystallized church sentiment in my State which doesn't mesh with faith in divorces except when they are granted on the Scriptural grounds of adultery. I most certainly favor as much uniformity as can be brought about. I also favor uniformity in the granting of divorces. I would favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

GOV. ARAM J. POTIER of Rhode Island is an avowed enemy of divorce.

"I am a Catholic," said he, "and as such I am of course opposed to divorce. However, divorce is recognized by law and we must always have it with us, I suppose. I certainly favor uniform legislation and a tightening up of things all along the line so as to make divorce more difficult and remarriage even still more difficult."

GOV. JUDSON HARMON of Ohio, Presidential possibility, and one of the most sought after men at the conference, had dodged all sorts of inquiries propounded by a dozen reporters ever since he arrived, but he consented to answer a few words about the divorce law question.

"I guess there's no dynamite in that," he said. "I have only general opinions on the subject. I think that it will be possible by patient effort to bring about uniform divorce laws. We've got uniform negotiable instrument laws and there is no good reason why we should have uniform divorce laws. I am even sanguine enough to think that we could get a general agreement of the States on the matter of grounds, though others disagree with that opinion."

"At any rate there should be an agreement on practice, so as to render it impossible for a man to violate the law of a State in this matter over night by crossing into another State. Of course, when I say violate, I mean practical, not a technical violation. I think every one is agreed on the moral side of the question, so I will not indulge in a homily on that phase of it."

MRS. WOODS SUES COUNT FOR TRYING TO SLANDER HER

Theatrical Manager's Wife Says Brazilian Told Untruths to His Chauffeur.

WANTS \$5,000 DAMAGES.

Husband Says Nobleman May Be All Right at Newport, but Not for Him.

An order for the arrest of "Count" Odevaldo Augusto de Souza Oliveira Quevedo of Brazil, who represents himself to be the son of a high official in that country, was placed today in the hands of Sheriff Shea by Henry J. Goldsmith of No. 41 Park Row, attorney, representing Mrs. Al. H. Woods, wife of the well-known theatrical manager and an actress known to the stage as Louise Beaton.

Mrs. Woods has brought suit against the South American nobleman for "false and malicious slander" in the City Court and Judge Phelan has ordered that he be arrested and held in \$5,000 bail pending the outcome of the legal action.

In an affidavit filed in court Mrs. Woods swears that on Feb. 19, 1931, she married her husband and that she has always been a faithful and dutiful wife.

"On or about May 30, 1931," she declares, "I became acquainted with the defendant through a cousin of mine, Joseph Goldsman. He was introduced to me as a relative of the prominent official of the Republic of Brazil, and from his apparently high credentials both I and my husband always believed him to be a person of good moral character and a man of great probity and integrity."

"During my acquaintance with the Count, the latter upon certain occasions represented to me that he was financially embarrassed and by reason of his pretended financial embarrassment borrowed sums of money aggregating \$314. When I threatened to bring an action for the recovery of the money the Count, I am informed by Emil E. Hess, made certain false and malicious statements concerning me."

Attached to the papers filed in the case was an affidavit sworn to by Hess, who is a chauffeur.

Hess swears that on Aug. 6, 1931, he was talking with the Count at his apartments, No. 68 Madison avenue, when the foreigner made certain statements concerning Mrs. Woods.

On Aug. 12 Hess swears that the Brazilian again made certain statements. Hess was employed by the Count as his chauffeur.

Mrs. Woods' husband, when seen at his office, No. 105 Broadway, fairly exploded with wrath over the Brazilian Count.

"He may have satisfied Newport, but I question his right to the title," said Mr. Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods live in The Cornwell at Ninetieth street and Broadway. The action brought by Mrs. Woods is for \$5,000 damages.

MAYOR TOLD GOVERNOR CITY DIDN'T WANT RIVER.

Connecticut's Executive Thought New York Was Going to Annex Ten-Mile River.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—Gov. Baldwin made public today his correspondence between himself and Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York City and himself relative to the proposed taking of water from Ten Mile River for use of New York City. The Governor wrote Mayor Gaynor, under date of Sept. 8, that he had been informed that the New York City contemplated a diversion of the waters of that river and that "such diversion of water, which naturally flows into the State," would be detrimental to the interests of Connecticut and that "as at present advised this State could not view with indifference any act of New York City or its authorities by which even temporarily such diversion could be made, without first securing the consent not only of the Connecticut riparian proprietors, but of the State of Connecticut."

Mayor Gaynor replied that the city of New York had no intention of using the waters to the detriment of the State of Connecticut or any one else. Said Mayor Gaynor: "In the great emergency which threatened us, we planned to take water from Ten Mile River. We have at times when it has a surplus flowing."

ALLAN RYAN DENIES REPORT OF ILLNESS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 12.—Allan Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, today denied that he had been seriously ill with tuberculosis, as declared by Ryan today. "I never felt better in my life. There's nothing in the rumor."

Work was begun today on the new subway law. Forty-second street, which is known as section 4, which runs from Fortieth to Twenty-sixth streets on Lexington avenue. This is part of the triborough route, the construction of which the Interborough has been trying to block. The Interborough's plan was to cut out the triborough line north of Forty-second street, and make connection with the upper part by running a spur from its Park Avenue tunnel to a point near Thirty-fifth street, thus cutting out the Triborough as an independent and competing line and making the upper section a feeder to its present system.

The contractors for section 6 are the Bradley Contracting Company, who today put men to work at Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue to move the sewers so that the shaft can be sunk there to allow of excavation. The Bradley Contracting Company, which also has the contracts for the Lexington avenue line for four sections above Fifty-third street, has covered the street with a superstructure so that subway digging can proceed smoothly and without interference to traffic or business.

WORK ON SUBWAY BEGUN BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.

Work was begun today on the new subway law. Forty-second street, which is known as section 4, which runs from Fortieth to Twenty-sixth streets on Lexington avenue. This is part of the triborough route, the construction of which the Interborough has been trying to block. The Interborough's plan was to cut out the triborough line north of Forty-second street, and make connection with the upper part by running a spur from its Park Avenue tunnel to a point near Thirty-fifth street, thus cutting out the Triborough as an independent and competing line and making the upper section a feeder to its present system.

The contractors for section 6 are the Bradley Contracting Company, who today put men to work at Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue to move the sewers so that the shaft can be sunk there to allow of excavation. The Bradley Contracting Company, which also has the contracts for the Lexington avenue line for four sections above Fifty-third street, has covered the street with a superstructure so that subway digging can proceed smoothly and without interference to traffic or business.

WORK ON SUBWAY BEGUN BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.

Work was begun today on the new subway law. Forty-second street, which is known as section 4, which runs from Fortieth to Twenty-sixth streets on Lexington avenue. This is part of the triborough route, the construction of which the Interborough has been trying to block. The Interborough's plan was to cut out the triborough line north of Forty-second street, and make connection with the upper part by running a spur from its Park Avenue tunnel to a point near Thirty-fifth street, thus cutting out the Triborough as an independent and competing line and making the upper section a feeder to its present system.

The contractors for section 6 are the Bradley Contracting Company, who today put men to work at Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue to move the sewers so that the shaft can be sunk there to allow of excavation. The Bradley Contracting Company, which also has the contracts for the Lexington avenue line for four sections above Fifty-third street, has covered the street with a superstructure so that subway digging can proceed smoothly and without interference to traffic or business.

WORK ON SUBWAY BEGUN BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.

Work was begun today on the new subway law. Forty-second street, which is known as section 4, which runs from Fortieth to Twenty-sixth streets on Lexington avenue. This is part of the triborough route, the construction of which the Interborough has been trying to block. The Interborough's plan was to cut out the triborough line north of Forty-second street, and make connection with the upper part by running a spur from its Park Avenue tunnel to a point near Thirty-fifth street, thus cutting out the Triborough as an independent and competing line and making the upper section a feeder to its present system.

The contractors for section 6 are the Bradley Contracting Company, who today put men to work at Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue to move the sewers so that the shaft can be sunk there to allow of excavation. The Bradley Contracting Company, which also has the contracts for the Lexington avenue line for four sections above Fifty-third street, has covered the street with a superstructure so that subway digging can proceed smoothly and without interference to traffic or business.

WORK ON SUBWAY BEGUN BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.

Work was begun today on the new subway law. Forty-second street, which is known as section 4, which runs from Fortieth to Twenty-sixth streets on Lexington avenue. This is part of the triborough route, the construction of which the Interborough has been trying to block. The Interborough's plan was to cut out the triborough line north of Forty-second street, and make connection with the upper part by running a spur from its Park Avenue tunnel to a point near Thirty-fifth street, thus cutting out the Triborough as an independent and competing line and making the upper section a feeder to its present system.

The contractors for section 6 are the Bradley Contracting Company, who today put men to work at Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue to move the sewers so that the shaft can be sunk there to allow of excavation. The Bradley Contracting Company, which also has the contracts for the Lexington avenue line for four sections above Fifty-third street, has covered the street with a superstructure so that subway digging can proceed smoothly and without interference to traffic or business.

LIVED THREE DAYS IN OSCAR'S ROOMS AT THE VICTORIA

Then Willie Discovered Them and Turned Abie's Second Wife Out.

OH! SUCH A ROMANCE.

Turned Down Cuban Vice-Consul to Become Hammerstein's Daughter-in-Law.

How Abie Hammerstein, one of the offspring of Oscar, occupied, with his wife, Oscar's private apartments in the Victoria Theatre of Varieties for three days without the knowledge of anybody connected with the house and were then thrown out by Arthur and Willie Hammerstein was told today by the latest Mrs. Abie Hammerstein, as preliminary to application for a warrant for Abie's arrest. The latest Mrs. Abie Hammerstein is a vaudeville performer. She has been married before and so has Abie, but the difficulty is that Abie's first wife is living and has not been divorced while his second wife's first husband is in the legal discard without recall.

"My maiden name," said Mrs. Abie Hammerstein, "was Miriam Henrique and my father was Sydenham Henrique, once United States Consul to Cuba. On the stage I was known as the Oriental Rose."

"I met Abie when I was playing at the New York Theatre last winter in vaudeville. At that time I was engaged to Emanuel Altamira, the Cuban Vice-Consul. I would have married him if Abie hadn't butted in."

BOTH SUITORS FOLLOWED HER TO LONDON, SHE SAYS.

"This spring I went to Europe and Abie followed me to London. Mr. Altamira followed me, too. Abie made such representations to me that I accepted him and threw Mr. Altamira over and the poor man was so disappointed he resigned his position here and went back to Cuba."

"I was playing at a London music hall, but Abie was so jealous of me I lost my engagement. He wouldn't even let me see managers. Then Abie went back and held up his father with a revolver at the Waldorf Hotel in London, but his father told him to shoot and wouldn't give him a cent. Abie tried to borrow money from Jack Johnson and couldn't. Finally he wrote to his brother Willie and got money enough to come to New York."

"He left me stranded in London, but Oscar Hammerstein paid my way back. As soon as I landed here Abie began to pursue me again. I knew he had been married before, but he assured me he had a divorce. We went to Niagara Falls on a Labor Day Excursion and were married there by the Rev. Dr. Bryan."

"When we got back to New York after a stop at the Falls Abie confided that he was broke. He asked me to keep the wedding secret for fear his brothers would cut off his allowance of \$50 a week. But we had to live some."